

## THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

## GREAT SPEECH.

## SANFORD E. CHURCH.

## SCHOELLER COUNTY.

## A Statesmanlike View of the Field.

## [CONCLUDED.]

## THE QUESTION STATED.

## In the first place, I say that the people

## of this country are taxed to a

## greater extent, more oppressively and

## unequally, than any other people on

## the face of the earth; and if the peo-

## ple of this country only appreciated

## the extent of the inequality of the tax-

## ation which they are subjected to, they

## would rise up as one man and

## hurl the scales and thieves from pow-

## er. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

## Now, again I say that there is now

## drawn from the people of this country

## by way of taxation more than the

## whole net productive industry of the

## country. I mean exactly what I say—that

## there is more drawn from the people

## of this country by way of taxation

## than the whole net productive

## industry of the country. What is the

## net productive industry of a country?

## By course, people may say which add

## pay more than they ought to—after you

## must eat, drink and wear; they must

## support their children, occupy dwell-

## ing houses and use a great deal of

## property and money for living and

## the education of their families. After

## you have taken all that out (though

## people, of course, may and often do

## pay more than they ought to—after you

## have deducted all that, the balance is

## the productive industry of the coun-

## try. I do not mean when a man bets

## \$100 on a horse race that that amount

## is any part of the productive indus-

## try of the country, because that only

## changes hands from one to another

## and does not add anything to the wealth

## of the country. Where a man raises a

## crop of wheat, or a farmer raises a

## crop of corn, or a miner extracts

## minerals from the earth, or a man

## takes a piece of land and cultivates

## it, or a man builds a house, or a

## man manufactures goods, or a man

## performs any service which adds to

## the wealth of the country, that is

## the productive industry of the coun-

## try. There are various ways of

## ascertaining that amount. It is usu-

## ally estimated that 23 per cent upon

## the whole value of all the property

## in the country is the amount of the

## productive industry of the country.

## That is the usual method of esti-

## mating by those who have studied

## and written upon political economy.

## That would make \$400,000,000 a year

## as the productive industry of the

## country, calculating the property at

## \$1,600,000,000. Now, what amount

## of taxes is drawn from the peo-

## ple? And here I shall divide this

## amount into parts. First, I shall in-

## quire what amount has been drawn

## from the people which has reached the

## public treasury, as to which we have

## public returns and there can be no

## doubt as to the amount. In 1867 it was

## \$200,000,000; in 1868 it was \$240,000,000;

## in 1869 it was \$280,000,000; and

## in 1870 it was \$320,000,000. Mr.

## Polk's administration we had war

## with Mexico and we had to transport

## armies and munitions of war to that

## country. Now, the whole expenses

## of the War Department during these

## four years were only \$80,000,000, while

## during the present year and the three

## or four years past the expenses of the

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